

HARD-BOILED IMMIGRATION POLICY FORCES TWO TO TRY SUICIDE

"PULL" IS HELD KEY TO GATES

(Continued from First Page.)

spared many of the rich immigrants—those who "came cabin"—from awaiting on the island for Washington to act.

One such case was that of John Barr, a genial young Scotsman, born in China. Barr had been excluded by a board of special inquiry as a contract laborer. A rich cotton exchange operator was interested in him. He didn't have to wait more than twenty-four hours before he was paroled out. Recommendations to Washington for his release received favorable action and Barr called just to peep in, ye know, and thank the chiefs for having spared him the tedious hardships of life on the island.

Another such case was that of a maid to a rich woman. She was permitted to remain on the ship overnight, and although the next day was Sunday, when the island is closed for business, word was received at the ship for the woman to be taken in a taxi to the barge office.

Cabinet Member Fixed It.

Arrived there the young woman immediately was given a hearing before a board of special inquiry, was excluded on legal grounds, but promptly was paroled by the commissioner. In that case it is known that the parties interested had acquaintance with a cabinet member.

She didn't have to be locked up on Ellis Island, even though she was duly excluded by a board of special inquiry the same as thousands of other immigrants of the peasant class who come here for harder tasks and who do have to be locked up, some times for thirty days and six weeks, only to be deported in the end or granted entry upon bond.

Saranocche Gulumilan, the daughter of poor but worthy Armenians, was deported to Constantinople upon the slender technicality of her having been born in Turkey, and the Turkish quota was exhausted. Her brother had fought with the American army, and is now a resident of Dorchester, Mass. Her parents were classed as Armenians, which they were, but the eighteen-year-old girl was classed as a Turk because she happened to be born in Constantinople. She went back to run the gamut of the vicious elements of the most vicious city on the face of the earth.

On October 15, Miss Margherita Runge, a young woman from Germany, who came here to be a servant, was deported from Ellis Island so abruptly that her sister, working on Riverside Drive, was not even notified. This young woman, whose character was vouched for by reputable citizens, and whose intelligence and education were manifest, had happened to be born in South Africa and the African quota was exhausted. She had papers showing that she had retained her German citizenship.

German Stowaway Excluded.

Oscar Bigali, an earnest youth from Germany, who had been called "the youngest soldier in the Prussian Army" and whose long stay in hospitals where his wounds were treated had separated him from his parents, came here as a stowaway to find his mother. His story touched the captain of the ship,

MR. DOUGH AND MR. DUBB



IN SPRING WHEN FLOWERS SCENT THE BREEZE, DOUGH HOOKS DUBB'S POCKET BOOK WITH EASE.

IN SUMMER, MIDST THE GOLDEN GRAIN, DOUGH CALMLY GRABS DUBB'S WATCH AND CHAIN.

IN FALL WHEN TREES IN FLAME ARE DRESSED, DOUGH GAYLY LIFTS DUBB'S COAT AND VEST.

IN WINTER WHEN THE SKIES ARE DREAR, DOUGH SWIPES DUBB'S PANTS, AS PICTURED HERE.

who begged the immigration authorities to take an interest in the boy and help him find his mother. A tattered photograph of the family was his only means of identifying his parents.

He remained on Ellis Island in the detention rooms until he fell ill, and then was held in the hospital more than a month. He never put his foot on America's mainland to begin a search for his mother. Stowaways have as much right to a hearing and an appeal from that hearing under the law as any other immigrant. Bigali's appeal was dismissed. There was no parole, even though many citizens of German descent had offered the boy their homes here so he could at least make an effort to find his mother.

Red Tape Turns Back Aged Couple.

An aged couple from Scotland sold their home in Irvine and came here to join the wife's sisters Mrs. Agnes Hamilton Spence, and Miss Annie Hamilton, of Union Hill, N. J. The aged couple, Robert Elliott, sixty-five, and his wife, Janet, sixty, had adopted Miss Hamilton and reared her. She in turn wanted to claim them as parents, of modest means, they jointly had enough to live on here, and the old couple had sold everything in Scotland. The old folks could not pass the so-called literacy test.

Had Miss Hamilton been their adopted daughter instead of their adopted adopted child, she could have claimed them exempt from the law, as they were over fifty-five, but red tape laughed in triumph over common sense and justice, and the folks were not even paroled for a visit, but sent back from the embraces of their only kindred here.



Complete Funeral \$125

Black cloth, white or silver gray plush casket, engraved nameplate, outside case, embalming, washing, dressing, shaving, if necessary, advertising the death, crepe for the door, removing from the hospital, gloves, rugs, chairs, candelabra, candles, a fine Cunningham limousine.

W. W. DEAL

816 H Street N. E.

SKILL---Yes! ---But Something More, Too!

THE Deal Organization places at your disposal skill made possible by years of experience.

Yet the spiritual necessities of the hour transcend the technical. Our deepest concern is to give to each detail that touch of thoughtfulness which makes every act an additional expression of your faith, respect and love.

As Near To You As Your Telephone. Lincoln 3484

Lumber Pile Operating Table For Victim Of Doctors' Auto

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Two physicians, whose automobile collided with a motorcycle and injured its rider, near Norristown, treated him while waiting for an ambulance, using a lumber pile along the roadside for a table.

Vincent Poirch, nineteen years old, of Rancocas, the victim of the accident, died yesterday, however, in the Montgomery Hospital, Norristown, from shock.

The physicians who performed the operation are Dr. John C. Simpson and Dr. John T. MacDonald, both of Norristown. They were returning from Wilmington, Del., in Dr. Simpson's car when the accident occurred at Gulph and State roads.

Dr. Simpson, who drove the automobile, was exonerated from responsibility this morning.

MRS. GIBSON'S SLAYING STORY HOTLY DENIED

Neighbor Says "Pig Woman" Visited Her on Night Rector Was Killed.

(Continued from First Page.)

Mills case. Unless the new developments precipitated by Mrs. Russell interfere, the grand jury probably will get the case by Friday.

The county authorities have discarded entirely the story told by Mrs. Anna Hanlon, who said she had been retained by Mrs. Mills to clean up the house on the Phillips farm, where the murders were committed.

Mrs. Hanlon had said she was in the Phillips farm house on the night of September 14 when she saw Mrs. Mills and Dr. Hall kidnaped by three men and a woman and carried off. Detectives have proved her story unfounded.

Mrs. Gibson refused to see reporters when they called at her home to question her regarding Mrs. Russell's affidavit. One of the State troopers guarding the Gibson home volunteered to take a copy of the affidavit in to show to Mrs. Gibson. He returned a short time later, saying that Mrs. Gibson read it and laughed, but made no comment.

GASTON MAKES GAINS ON LODGE IN RECOUNT

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Col. William A. Gaston, Democratic candidate for United States senator from Massachusetts, gained slightly over Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, in recounts held Saturday in several cities and towns. The State-wide recount is not expected to be completed before the latter part of this week.

Gaston's greatest gain thus far was in Cambridge, where the recount begun Saturday was completed. He gained thirty-six votes from his previous count while Senator Lodge lost forty-two votes in the recount. In Fairhaven Gaston gained four votes while the Senator dropped thirteen. In Dartmouth Senator Lodge gained one and Gaston lost one. Gaston also lost one in Rockport, where Lodge's total remained unchanged. Plainville's recount gave an additional vote to each candidate.

WEALTHY GIRL SUBDUED WITH HOT BLANKETS

Reporter Gets Job in Asylum to Get Story of Heiress' Imprisonment.

Following is the exclusive story of how Dorothy Gordon, Boston heiress, was forced into the McLean insane asylum by her guardian who, Dorothy says, wanted to marry her for her \$400,000.

By HELEN M. LOVE.

(Copyright, 1922, by Boston Daily Advertiser. Reproduction even in part positively prohibited.)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—I've just got Dorothy Gordon's own story.

I got it by obtaining a job in the McLean Insane Asylum as a ward maid using the name of Berna Raphael.

For two days I scrubbed floors, washed dishes and performed all of the necessary menial tasks required by the position.

First in little whispers from fellow attendants, and later in a detailed heart-to-heart talk with one of them, I learned the terrible plight of Dorothy Gordon and the living hell into which her fortune of \$400,000 cast her.

Wrapped in Hot Blankets.

I learned that when she persisted in her pleas for freedom she was forced to run the gamut of the treatments accorded only the violently insane. These treatments ranged from enshrouding in boiling hot blankets to imprisonment in straitjackets and finally ended in hypodermic injections of opiates "to keep her quiet."

The straitjacket and finally the opiates were resorted to because doctors and attendants thought the "hot pack treatments were sapping her strength and endangering her life."

If she had died the authorities would have forfeited a heavy bond they had signed to William F. Jardine, her guardian, when he placed her in the institution.

I learned that Dorothy Gordon constantly cried out the name of Willard Newell, the Massachusetts student whom she loved and intended to marry. It was her declaration of her intention to marry young Newell that was directly responsible for her being placed in the asylum.

Dorothy Gordon told her attendants and nurses that Jardine endeavored her in frequent embraces to prove his assertions that she was "crazily" in love with him. "I wasn't a bit fatherly," she said, "weren't a bit fatherly."

It was the treatment of her, she added, that made her fervently hope for the coming of her twenty-first birthday, when she thought she would be freed from him.

"No Crazier Than You Are."

It was not until I made it known that I could tell fortunes, was I allowed to see Dorothy. She was in a room on the second floor of Codman Hall, and that "she is no crazier than you are," she proved the major topic of conversation in the house. They discussed her personality and her case in the court. They burst in upon one another's conversation, pushing forth many morsels of information. All I had to do was to sit and listen.

Finally, I learned that one of them knew much more than the others. So I singled her out and said to her:

"Your fortune is interesting. I'd like to tell it to you alone. There is something in it that I'm sure you wouldn't like everyone to hear."

She listened and fell.

When we were alone I told her fortune as promised. Then I said: "Look here, I'm curious about this Dorothy girl. Tell me what you know about her. Will you?"

This is the story of Dorothy Gordon as she told it to me.

The attendant first saw Dorothy in March, 1921. The front door opened and Jardine and a chauffeur stepped into the reception hall.

Between the two men there dangled an inert woman. They dragged her to a chair and she fell helplessly against it. She was Dorothy Gordon and she was half conscious.

Jardine held a short conversation with the woman in charge. Then he and the chauffeur left. The black year had begun.

Shortly after the men left Dorothy came back to consciousness. She did not at first realize that she was in the McLean asylum. But it was brought forcibly to her attention when a nurse led her to her room, slammed the door and turned the key.

Plea for Freedom.

A minute later Dorothy Gordon made her first pitiful plea for freedom. She cried:

"I want to get out of here. I don't think I like it."

A nurse brutally told her that she was there to stay. Dorothy Gordon groveled on the floor. She begged: "Let me out of here! Please, please!"

No attention was paid to her. Then Dorothy called on her resources. She thought of her \$400,000—the reason she was placed in the asylum.

"I'll give you \$5,000 if you get me out of here."

There was no answer.

"I'll give you \$10,000. You can have every cent I've got."

And then the nurse laughed.

"Why, you're crazy. Your money

Herrick Goes Up In Plane To Avoid Warrant

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13.—Congressman Manuel Herrick, of the Eighth Oklahoma district, "hopped off" from Memphis for the South last night in an airplane, just three minutes before the arrival at Park Field of a court officer with a writ of replevin for the plane.

Herrick's departure ended three days spent in Memphis, in which he figured in litigation in two of the State courts and two or more magistrate's courts.

The plane in which Herrick left Memphis had been under attack here in a suit brought by Charles W. Roush, an aviator, for wages alleged to be due. This attachment was dismissed.

is no good to you. How could you get hold of any? Shut up!"

But Dorothy Gordon did not shut up.

Her screams rang through the corridor, making the other inmates nervously pace the place of their confinement and causing them to shriek back at her in sympathy.

It took the thought of the man she loved. She cried:

"I want Willard Newell. I want Willard. If he knew I was here he'd come and take me out."

The nurse went to the doctor and said:

"The Gordon woman is getting violent. What shall I do with her?"

"Give her the strait-jacket."

"Patient" Is Quiet.

So a strait-jacket was "trapped" about Dorothy. When she was exhausted she was released. And she was quiet.

This was her first day in the McLean place. In the days that followed the attendant told me she was able to piece together Dorothy Gordon's own story.

Dorothy told me that while she was still in school Jardine formed his plan to marry her. Dorothy said he declared:

"I will divorce my wife and give her an allowance"—from Dorothy's own fortune.

Twenty-first birthday approached Jardine's plans ripened, but so did Dorothy's. She loved Willard Newell and he returned her love.

They weren't engaged, Dorothy told the attendant, but they were going to be. It was a sort of a taken-for-granted situation. She wrote him long, loving letters and received the like from him.

So on her twenty-first birthday Willard came to her, rubbing his hands, and said:

"Well, we'll be getting married soon, Dorothy."

She flared at him.

Heiress Was Sane When Committed to Asylum Says Dorothy's Aunt

By International News Service.

BALDWIN, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Dorothy Gordon, the beautiful young Massachusetts heiress, now held in the McLean asylum for the insane at Waverly, Mass., was perfectly sane when she was placed there, her aunt, Mrs. John D. Gardiner, asserted here today.

Mrs. Gardiner's husband is in Boston, where his suit to remove Willard Jardine as the girl's guardian is in progress. Jardine is alleged to have caused Miss Gordon's commitment to the asylum.

"Dorothy was perfectly sane when placed in the asylum following her mother's death," Mrs. Gardiner said. "She has been a nervous wreck, however, by being held in a crazy house. As a young girl she was slow in learning her lessons but she never gave indications of insanity, as her former teachers can testify."

Driver To Tell Story Of Dorothy's Struggle In Car Going To Asylum

Universal Service.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—How beautiful Dorothy Gordon fought with her fists to avoid being taken to an insane asylum during the now famous automobile "pleasure ride," will be bared in court by the driver of the car.

John L. Sheehan, attorney for the wealthy heiress, announced today that he will produce the driver at the hearing in which John D. Gardiner, of Baldwin, Long Island, uncle of the girl, is fighting to oust Willard F. Jardine as guardian. Mr. Sheehan said:

To Reveal All.

"All the horrid details of that awful trip which spelled ruin for the beautiful Dorothy Gordon will be told by the driver when we put him on the stand."

"The court will be given the opportunity to decide whether or not the girl went willingly to the asylum."

Among the things that the driver will reveal, according to Mr. Sheehan, will be the story of how Dorothy, Mrs. Jardine, Mr. Jardine, and Jardine's mother came happily out of the Jardine home at the start of that ride and how Dorothy struggled in the rear of the limousine and tried to get out of the car when she found out that the destination of the car was the asylum.

He will also tell of the final scene before the door of the asylum, where, according to Mr. Gardiner, Jardine commanded the girl to get out of the car and enter the doors of the asylum, which closed on her at that time and shut her away from even her dearest friends.

It is charged that Jardine had the young woman committed to the institution in order that he could keep control of her estate, valued at more than \$400,000.

Denies Engagement.

Willard Newell, named as the fiancé of Dorothy Gordon, today denied that he was ever engaged to Miss Gordon.

In making his denial, young Newell, who is in Savannah, Ga., admitted in a telegram received here, his friendship for the girl. When told his letters to her might be used in court proceedings at Boston, the young man replied that the publication of the letters would cause him no embarrassment.

Newell, in telling of his relations

FAVOR ARMY'S MENTAL TEST FOR STUDENTS

Representatives of 45 State Universities Here for Association Sessions.

Standardization of entrance requirements and curriculums in state universities were discussed in detail at the opening meeting of the National Association of State Universities in the New Willard hotel today.

Representatives of forty-five universities for all parts of the country prepared for the meeting a definite program to establish uniform qualifications for admissions to such institutions. This feature, the educators think, will raise the general educational standard.

Several prominent psychologists are scheduled to speak on the advisability of intelligence tests similar to those used by the Army during the World War. Dr. Edward Lee Thorndike, professor of educational psychology at Columbia University, was introduced to the assembly as a speaker on the effectiveness of the intelligence test.

FINED \$15 ON CHARGE OF BEATING SICK WIFE

Albert Robinson, colored, when arraigned in police court today on a charge of assault brought against him by his wife, Gertrude, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 by Judge Mattingly.

Robinson's wife said that she had been sick for three weeks and that during that time she had received no support from her husband. Last night, she said, her husband came home "loaded up with whiskey" and began beating her.

SUPREME COURT TO GET FUTURES TRADING ACT

John W. Keogh, Minnesota, today lost his suit in the Supreme Court of the United States for treble damages under the Sherman anti-trust laws for alleged unreasonably high freight rates charged by the Chicago and Northwestern railway and Burlington and Quincy railroad companies.

The court held the remedy was by action before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and not under the Sherman law.

With the heiress, said he could not assign any reason for her confinement to an insane asylum unless she had suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of her mother's tragic death in an automobile accident.

Never while in her company, Newell said, did Dorothy display the slightest irregularity in conduct or speech that would indicate mental aberration.

"I firmly believe that Dorothy was a sane girl," Mrs. Gardiner said. "I was not her fiancé, I did see a lot of her. My last meeting with her was in 1919."

Newell said he does not plan coming to Boston to attend the court proceedings.



Say A

GRAHAM TELLS OF WHIRLWIND COURTING DAYS

He Saw Miss Portner, Now His Wife, Every Day for Seven Months, He Testifies.

Amid a storm of objections from opposing counsel, Lieut. Lorimer C. Graham, plaintiff in a \$500,000 suit for alleged alienation of his wife's affections by Augustus L. Humes, New York attorney, today in Circuit Court, No. 1, told the story of his whirlwind courtship of the attractive Elsa Portner in 1916 and 1917.

Meeting the society girl at a house party at the summer home of her mother near Manassas, Va., Graham testified, he at once became interested and saw her every day thereafter until seven months later they were married in Baltimore.

An electric train, which Graham said they mistakenly boarded at Annapolis, thinking it was coming back to Washington, was the vehicle of their romantic destiny. They found out at Annapolis Junction that they were headed for Baltimore; they decided to have lunch in the Monumental City, and they were married that afternoon, said Graham.

The dapper young naval officer in his recital of his marital history had gotten as far as his paymaster's check during the world war when court was declared adjourned until tomorrow morning.

It was only over the continued protest of Wilton J. Lambert, the big gun in Humes' battery of counsel, that Daniel Thew Wright, leading attorney for Graham, was enabled to interrogate his client.

Lambert declared that Graham was seeking to interpolate matter not germane and that Wright's methods of questioning were bringing out irrelevant and immaterial facts, "falsely and social vicissitudes and pleasures."

Justice Hitz, presiding, overruled all objections. The testimony was not devoid of its humorous angle. Wright recalled Lambert's address to the jury at the opening of the trial in which he declared that Graham had had a "bombproof post" by asking at one point whether he had "been in any bombproof."

"I object," said Lambert, "and I want to say that he certainly was not under fire, at any rate until he got into this case."

MOST FACTORIES FOUND INADEQUATELY LIGHTED

"Bad lighting is the most conspicuous and general defect of American factory premises," declares a prominent investigator. "My own investigations for the New York factory commission support this view."

In these investigations, it was found that 36.7 per cent of the laundries inspected, 49.2 per cent of the candy factories, 48.4 per cent of the printing shops, and 59 per cent of the chemical establishments, were inadequately lighted. Hardly a trade investigated did not include a large number of establishments with lighting below standard.